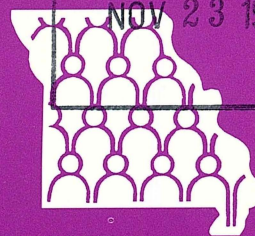


Missouri Census Update

ST. LOUIS COUNTY LIBRARY
MISSOURI DEPOSITORY

NOV 23 1999



Missouri State Census Data Center, Missouri State Library

Summer 1999

Governor appoints statewide Census 2000 committee

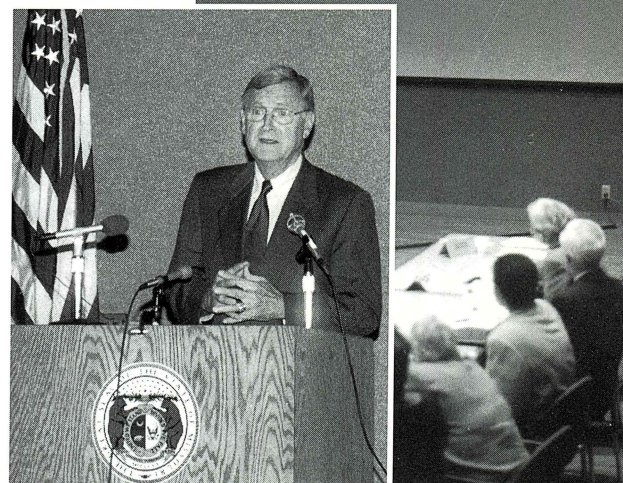
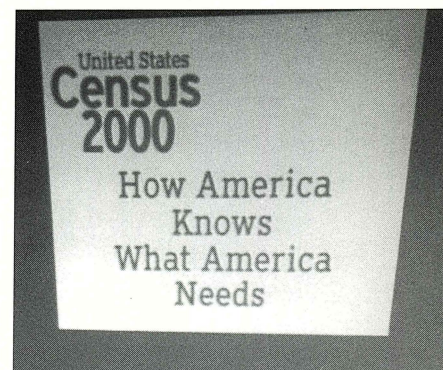
Governor Carnahan appointed 22 members to a statewide Census 2000 Complete Count Committee on June 15, 1999. Secretary of State Rebecca McDowell Cook was appointed to chair the committee, which will work to heighten awareness about the importance of an accurate census count in Missouri.

Representing media, libraries, schools, non-profit and religious communities, labor, business, and local governments, committee members will promote a variety of census activities in Missouri and support the work of local complete count committees throughout the state. Committee members are: Mayor Kay Barnes, Kansas City; State Senator Roseann Bentley, Springfield; Dr. Gerald Brouder, Columbia; Bridget Brown, Maryville; Ryan Burson, Jefferson City; Annie Busch, Springfield;

William J. Cason, Clinton; Chere Chaney, Lee's Summit; Judy A. Davidson, Ballwin; Donald L. Dickerson, Cape Girardeau; Ellen Dirnberger, St. Louis; Mayor Clarence Harmon, St. Louis; Peter Herschend, Branson; William James, Harrisonville; Rev. Sammie Earl Jones, Florissant; Richard Liddy, St. Louis; Vickie Riddle, Kansas City; Jerry Schlichter, St. Louis; Lottie Wade, St. Louis; Mary E. Playle, Kirksville; and Dr. Robert Watkins, Independence.

Committee work will include:

- Designing strategies for reaching out to people in areas that may be hard to enumerate
- Creating public service announcements and television promotions for Census 2000
- Supporting the Census in Schools and Census in Libraries programs
- Distributing information about the confidentiality of census information
- Explaining why it is important for every person in the state to be included in the upcoming census count



Governor Carnahan stresses the importance of promoting Census 2000 in Missouri.

Inside Update

Local census offices opened . . . 2

Strictly confidential: the Census Bureau's scrupulous record for protecting privacy 3

MSCDC Economic Report: Health coverage in Missouri . . . 4

Promotional campaign for Census 2000 6

News Briefs 7

The State Library's Missouri State Census Data Center and the Missouri Office of Administration's Division of Budget and Planning will staff the committee. For more information about the committee, contact the Missouri State Census Data Center at the State Library at 573-526-7648 or 800-325-0131, ext. 10, in Missouri.

Local census offices opened for Census 2000 operations in Missouri

The following local census offices are being opened across Missouri to carry out local census operations and hire census workers for Census 2000:

Blue Springs Local Census Office
1200 South Outer Road, Suite 500
Blue Springs, MO 64015
Phone: 816-220-3587
Manager: Linda Morales

Cape Girardeau Local Census Office
2751 Thomas Drive
Cape Girardeau, MO 63701
Phone: 573-332-1728
Manager: Ellen Brandom

Columbia Local Census Office
Parkade Center, Suite 217
601 Business Loop 70, West
Columbia, MO 65203
Phone: 573-817-5754
Manager: Robert Bellinghausen

Kansas City Local Census Office
1500 East Bannister Road, Building 3
Kansas City, MO 64131
Phone: 816-823-2971
Manager: Sharon Turner-Jackson

St. Joseph Local Census Office
415 Francis Street
Lower Level, Suite 100

St. Joseph, MO 64501
Phone: 816-671-0935
Manager: Beth Hare

St. Louis City Local Census Office
Robert A. Young Federal Building
1222 Spruce, Room 6309
St. Louis, MO 63103
Phone: 314-539-7112
Manager: Andrea Walton

St. Louis County Local Census Office (North)
Northwest Corporate Center II
5757 Phantom Drive
Hazelwood, MO 63042
Phone: 314-895-4786
Manager: Sherri Breeland

St. Louis County Local Census Office (South)
Laumeier IV
3668 South Geyer Road
Sunset Hills, MO 63127
Phone: 314-821-1971
Manager: Marvin Ekstowicz

Springfield Local Census Office
Newberry Building
132 Park Central Square
Springfield, MO 65806
Phone: 417-832-9635
Manager: Aldolpho Castillo

Vol. 3, No. 3 — Summer 1999

Missouri Census Update (ISSN 1092-9509) is published quarterly by the Office of the Secretary of State to fulfill contractual obligations to the U.S. Bureau of the Census in connection with the State Data Center Program authorized under Title 13, United States Code, Section 8(b). The newsletter is distributed to the Census Bureau, other state data centers, affiliate agencies, libraries, universities, state agencies, and other interested parties.

For more information about the newsletter or the State Census Data Center, contact the MSCDC Coordinator, Missouri State Library, P.O. Box 387, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0387; tel: 573-526-7648; <http://www.oseda.missouri.edu/mscdc/index.html>

Rebecca McDowell Cook
Secretary of State

Sara Parker
State Librarian

Madeline Matson
Editor

Debbie Pitts
Consultant

Graphic design by
Desert Digital Graphics

Some images copywrite www.arttoday.com

National trends

Growth in Hispanic population

Nationwide, the Hispanic population increased from 22.4 million in 1990 to 30.3 million in 1998, a gain of 35.2 percent or 7.9 million people. At 10.1 million, California's Hispanic population was the largest of any state in 1998. Since the 1990 census, California's Hispanic population increased by 2.4 million, the largest numerical gain of any state. The other big gainers in Hispanic population over this period were: Texas (1.5 million), Florida

(669,000), New York (411,000), and Arizona (345,000). New Mexico led all states with the highest concentration of Hispanics (40.3 percent) in its over-all population.

Growth in Asian and Pacific Islander population

Nationwide, the Asian and Pacific Islander population increased from 7.5 million in 1990 to 10.5 million in 1998, a gain of 40.8 percent or 3.0 million people. California had both the

largest population and the largest numerical increase in the Asian and Pacific population (990,000) of any state. The other big gainers in Asian and Pacific Islander population over this period were: New York (285,000); Texas (225,000), New Jersey (176,000); and Florida (115,000). Hawaii had the highest concentration (63.4 percent) of Asian and Pacific Islanders in its population in 1998.

Source: 9/15/99 Census Bureau Press Release

Strictly confidential: the Census Bureau's scrupulous record for protecting privacy

It is important to emphasize the Census Bureau's unbroken record of protecting privacy as promotion efforts for Census 2000 get under way. The basic premise that privacy is assured even in extenuating circumstances must be understood before the public can be expected to fill out census questionnaires accurately, or open their doors to talk honestly with census workers. In an effort to obtain a complete count in the upcoming census, everyone must realize that information provided to the Census Bureau cannot be shared with anyone. This includes courts of law, credit companies, social service agencies, and local and state officials, as well as other federal departments and agencies, such as the Department of Revenue, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Federal law (Title 13, U.S. Code) mandates that no one outside the Census Bureau can ever be given any information that would enable answers on a census form to be tied to a name and/or address until the 72-year embargo has expired.

Since the law stipulates that census records be confidential for 72 years, April 2002 is the scheduled date for the National Archives to open the 1930 census records, an event many genealogists and others are anxiously

anticipating. But before the 72 years has passed, even the president of the United States is not permitted to look at individual census records.

To really understand how strict the Census Bureau is about adhering to the law, think about these examples:

◆ When the White House was renovated during President Truman's administration, Secret Service agents, in the name of national security, asked the Census Bureau to provide information about the neighbors around Blair House, the house occupied by the Trumans while the renovation took place. The request was denied and census security was not compromised.

◆ The Supreme Court upheld the confidentiality of census information when local officials tried to obtain confidential information from the 1980 census.

◆ Millions of questionnaires from movie stars, politicians, welfare recipients, and millionaires have been processed without breach of trust.

It is true that census data are public information, but answers are combined to produce the statistical summaries that are published so *no one* can connect individual answers with particular names and addresses. Con-



sider what Gregory S. Reeves wrote in the *Kansas City Star*:

A local example of Census Bureau confidentiality can be found in census tract 20 in Kansas City. One black person lives among the 2,315 residents there. And that, thank you, is all the government will tell you about him or her. To protect the privacy of those counted, all details about the individual have been "suppressed" by the Census Bureau in both its printed publications and on the vast stretches of data contained in its computer tapes. The census is totally public, but the privacy of its building blocks, individual data, is held almost sacred among census professionals.

Sources: "The Census Bureau's Pledge of Confidentiality" by Tom Beaver, *Missouri Library World*, Fall 1998; "The Census Bureau Goes All Out to Protect Your Privacy," flyer D-3238 (7-98), U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census; and "What the Census Bureau Isn't Telling Anyone," Census 2000 drop-in article available at <http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/dropin.htm>.

What's changed since the first U.S. census?

Next April, the country will pause again for its once-a-decade family portrait—the 22nd census of population and housing in our nation's history. The first census got under way in August 1790 and took a year and a half for federal marshals to count just under four million people. When they started, there were only the 13 original states, but during the first census, Vermont and Kentucky joined the Union. At that time, America had a total land area of just under 900 thousand square miles, only about a third of which was inhabited. By comparison, it is expected that the population count for Census 2000 will be approximately 270 million people; they will be spread over a vast area of 3.7 million square miles.

Source: *Profile America*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Missouri State Census Data Center Economic Report:

Health Coverage in Missouri: 1995-1997

by Peter Eaton, Center for Economic Information, University of Missouri-Kansas City, and Ryan Burson, Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning

According to the Census Bureau's *Current Population Survey*, an estimated 669,000 people in Missouri were without health insurance coverage during the entire 1997 calendar year. This number was down by more than 30,000 from 1996 and by more than 86,000 from 1995, although the accuracy of the data is not sufficient to declare either decrease statistically significant.¹ These numbers correspond to an estimated 12.6% of the population in 1997, down from an estimated 14.6% in 1995, although once again this decrease cannot be said to be statistically significant.²

Still, the percentage of people without health insurance coverage in Missouri is lower than the national average, and it is moving in a positive direction. Estimates of the percentage of the population for the nation as a whole without any health coverage for a year increased from 15.4% to 16.1% between 1995 and 1997.³

Estimates used to compile this report are from the March supplement of the *Current Population Survey* (CPS), for the years 1996, 1997, and 1998. Each CPS March supplement collects data for the previous year, so data used are from the years 1995, 1996, and 1997. Under most circumstances, the Census Bureau recommends using a three-year average for the presentation of state-level results.⁴ Using this convention, the estimate for the number of uninsured in Missouri would be approximately 708,000 (standard error \approx 54,700), and the percentage of the Missouri population that is uninsured would be 13.5% (standard error \approx .010). The Missouri

estimates in the remainder of this report are three-year averages for the years 1995, 1996, and 1997.

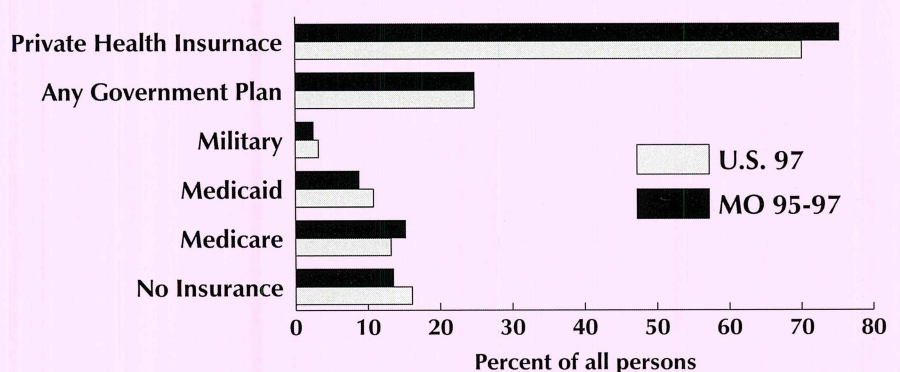
Type of health insurance coverage

The information in the chart labeled *Figure 1* indicates percentages of the population by type of health insurance. Private insurance is offered through employment or purchased privately. Private insurance typically, but not necessarily, covers family members in addition to the employee or purchaser of private insurance. Government insurance includes Medicare, Medicaid, and military health insurance. Private and government insurance are not mutually exclusive. The most common situation for the number reflected in both private and government insurance is for an individual to have both private in-

surance coverage and Medicare in the same year (approximately 10.6% of Missourians). All other combinations of private and government health insurance (e.g., Medicaid and private, military and private) are estimated to be less than 2% of the population. It is also possible that an individual may have more than one type of government health insurance coverage within a given year. For example, 1.1% of the population is estimated to have had both Medicare and Medicaid coverage within a given year.

As *Figure 1* shows, Missouri fares well in comparison to the nation as a whole. The percentage of the population with private coverage is significantly higher in Missouri than in the nation, and the percentage of the population with no insurance is significantly lower in Missouri than in the U.S.⁵

Figure 1: Type of Health Insurance in Missouri and U.S.



Military includes CHAMPUS (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services)/Tricare, CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veteran's Affairs), veteran's and military health care.

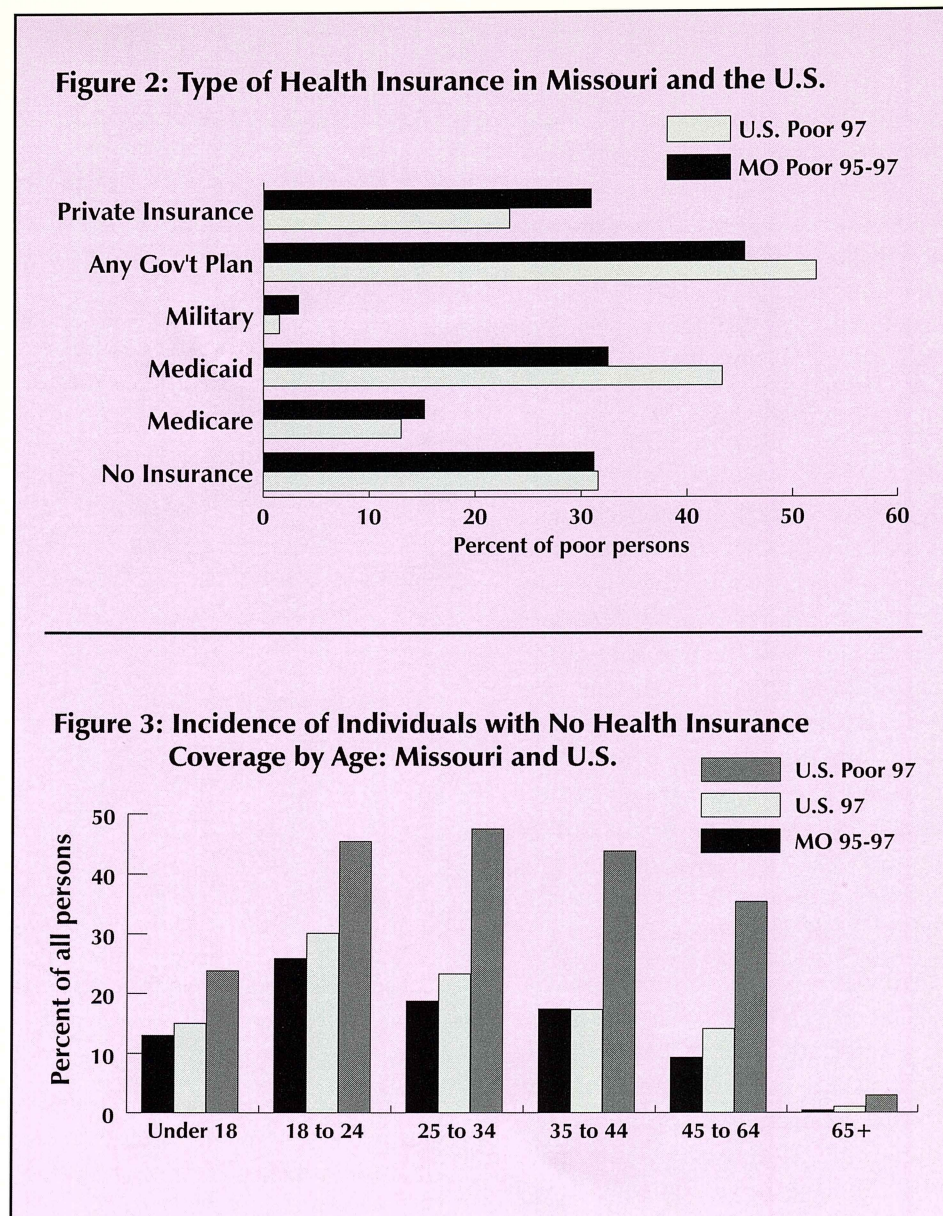
Source: US Census Bureau, march 1996, march 1997, and March 1998 Supplements

Impact of poverty on health insurance type

The categories of health insurance coverage in *Figure 1* are repeated in *Figure 2*, with the difference being that the numbers in *Figure 2* reflect percentages of poor persons. Several variances are immediately apparent. As expected, the percentage of poor who have private insurance is dramatically smaller than that of the general population. Just as in the general population, the percentage of Missouri's poor with private insurance is greater than the national percentage. It appears, however, that Missouri's poor are not as well served by government health care programs as are the poor on a national average. Medicaid in particular appears to be benefiting a smaller percentage of the population of Missouri than the national average. This result counteracts the favorable private insurance result for the poor, so that the percentage of the poor with no health insurance in Missouri is essentially equal to the percentage of the poor with no health insurance in the nation.

Figure 3 presents a breakdown of the incidence of non-coverage by age. Because of sample size limitations, an age breakdown of poor Missouri residents with no health insurance coverage is not recommended. U.S. data for the poor are included in *Figure 3* as a reference distribution.

When analyzing age breakdowns, the order of incidence of non-coverage by age category is exactly the same in Missouri as in the U.S. From lowest to highest, the order is: 65+, 45-64, under 18, 35-44, 25-34, 18-24. Intuitively, this order corresponds to an ordering of the need for health insurance coverage. The 65+ age group has by far the lowest incidence of non-coverage. It is estimated that less than 1% of those over 65 in Missouri had no health insurance coverage (The upper bound of a 95% confi-



dence interval for this age group is less than 3%).

The incidence of non-coverage in Missouri is lower in all age categories except for ages 35 to 44. Still, the differences are not statistically significant for any single age category.

1. The standard errors for the number of non-insured in Missouri are approximately 76,000, 77,000, and 81,000, respectively, for the 1997, 1996, and 1995 estimates.
2. The standard errors for percentage of non-insured in Missouri are .013, .014, and .014 respectively, for the 1997, 1996, and 1995 estimates.
3. Robert L. Bennefield, "Health Coverage:

1997," *Current Population Reports*, Census Bureau report P60-202, September 1998, p.5.

4. The most important reason for this is to reduce sampling error. For an explanation of the methods used to calculate standard errors used in this report, see "Source and Accuracy of the Data for the March 1998 Current Population Survey Microdata File," <http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/1998/ssracc.htm>.
5. Bear in mind that three-year averages of estimates for Missouri are being compared with a one-year estimate for the United States. While it is not strictly legitimate to make statements with regard to statistical significance under these circumstances, the size of the standard error for the Missouri averages (between .01 and .012) is small enough that there can be some confidence in the validity of these statements.

Promotional campaign for Census 2000

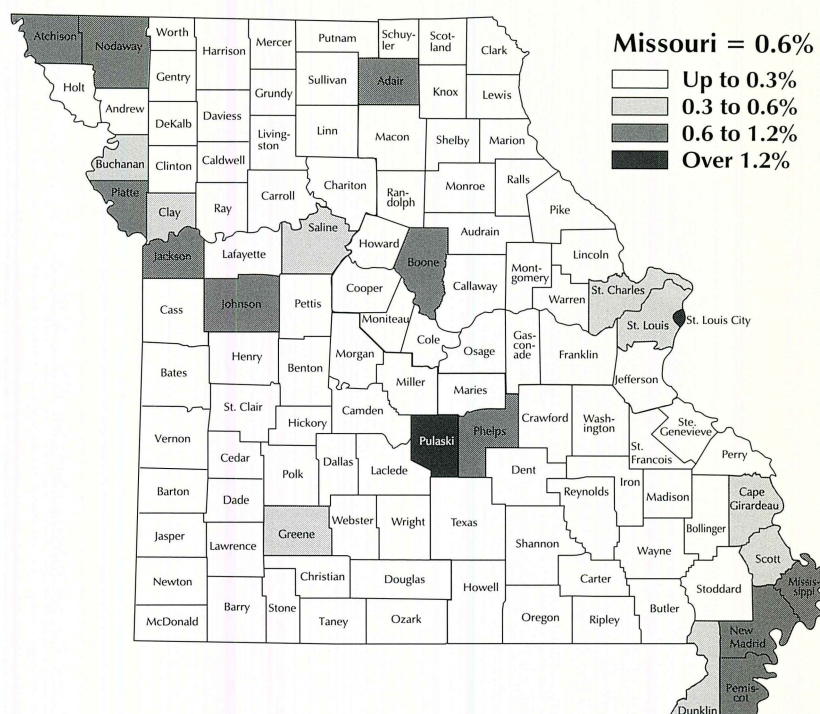
A major advertising campaign is being designed to help encourage participation in Census 2000. Census Bureau director Kenneth Prewitt projects that \$166 million will be spent to target the millions of people the agency has historically had trouble counting, particularly blacks, Hispanics, and immigrants. Half the money will be used for advertising in Spanish and other foreign languages.

The bureau expects to get back about 61 percent of the census questionnaires that will be mailed or hand-delivered to households next spring. Enumerators will then be sent out to contact those who did not return the forms. It is hoped that the paid advertising campaign, supplemented by the promotional work of state census data centers, local and statewide complete count committees, and a variety of independent groups, will improve the response rate for Census 2000.

There was no paid advertising for the 1990 census, which government and other officials have criticized as the first census to be less accurate than the previous census. Missouri's undercount in the 1990 census was estimated to be 0.6% (approximately 31,900 people), less than the national undercount of 1.6%.

While the statewide undercount for Missouri was less than 1%, it is significant that the estimated undercount for

Percent Undercount Estimates for 1990 Census



Using information from the *Consolidated Federal Funds Report*, it is estimated that Missouri has lost approximately \$685 per year in federal funding for each person not counted in the 1990 census.

African Americans in Missouri was 3.4%; for Asians and Pacific Islanders, 2.9%; for Hispanics of all races, 2.1 %. This compares with an estimated undercount of 0.2% for the white, non-Hispanic population of the state in 1990. Considering the population growth of the minority population

since 1990 (population estimates indicate that the minority population in Missouri has grown by 13.6%, compared with a more modest 4.4% growth for white, non-Hispanics in the state), it is evident that promoting census efforts among minorities is vital in the year 2000.

Census in Schools reaches out to make every child count

The Census Bureau, through its partnerships with schools and leading education associations, has provided to date more than 300,000 Census in Schools kits throughout the country. The purpose of the kits is to increase participation in Census 2000 among children and parents.

The program also will provide students with a take-home letter explaining to parents the importance of an accurate census. The letter will be available in English, Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Tagalog, and Korean. Additional take-home materials will include a recreational Census 2000 activity for students to complete with their parents. These materials will be sent to the schools in February 2000.

News Briefs

GIS listserv for librarians established

A new listserv for geographic information systems (GIS) in libraries has been established at the University of Washington in Seattle. The concept of GIS is to use computer software to link tabular data (e.g., population figures, sales statistics) with geographic codes to create an electronic map. The purpose of the listserv will be to share tips, ask questions, seek advice, and engage in dialogue about the use of GIS in all types of libraries. Topics of discussion may include hardware and software needs, data acquisition, licensing, and collection development.

To subscribe to the listserv, send e-mail to listproc@u.washington.edu. Include "subscribe gis4lib first name, last name" in the body of your message. To submit questions or other materials to the group, send e-mail to gis4lib@u.washington.edu.

Celebrate electronic maps on November 19

"A map is the greatest of all epic poems. Its lines and colors show the realization of great dreams."—Gilbert Grosvenor, Editor, *National Geographic*, 1903-1954

November 19, 1999, has been designated geographic information systems (GIS) day. Sponsored by the Association of American Geographers, Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), and the National Geographic Society, GIS Day has been designated during Geography Awareness Week and seeks to educate students and the general public about GIS technology and how it is used.

The day can be celebrated in a variety of ways—host an open house, make a presentation to a class or civic organization, create a map gallery, host a

user group meeting, conduct an introductory workshop, or hold any type of event you can dream up. This is a great opportunity for people who use GIS to highlight their work and educate colleagues about that thing they keep hearing about, but may not quite understand—GIS.

The GIS Day sponsors are hosting a web site at <http://www.gisday.com> to provide more information about the day, ideas for events, a clearinghouse of information about events (register yours or search for one in your area), and resources to help with your event (press release templates, suggestions for activities, screen savers, and more).

New report on poverty and income from the Census Bureau

1998 marked the fourth straight year of growth in real median household income in the United States, according to a report recently released by the Census Bureau. In fact, 1998 marked the highest income levels ever recorded, poverty dropped significantly, and the poverty rate for children was lower. Daniel Weinberg, chief of the Census Bureau's Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, noted that "1998 was the first year that real median household income surpassed its 1989 pre-recessionary peak."

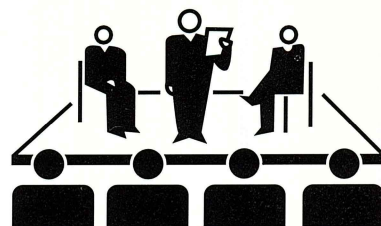
As income rose, the proportion of the population living below the poverty level dropped to 12.7 percent (34.5 million people) in 1998, down from 13.3 percent (35.6 million people) in 1997. The number of poor children decreased from 14.1 million, or 19.9 percent, in 1997 to 13.5 million, or 18.9 percent, in 1998.

1998 county population estimates by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin released

The Census Bureau has released 1998 population estimates, broken down by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin

for all counties in the United States. Customized reports for counties (with options for selecting age breakdowns, comparisons of various years 1990-1998, comma-delimited format, etc.) are available on the Missouri State Census Data Center web site at <http://www.oseda.missouri.edu/uicapps/agersex.html>. Data are also available from the Census Bureau's web site at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/popest.html>.

Contact the Missouri State Census Data Center at 800-325-0131, ext. 10, in Missouri or 573-526-7648 to request a paper copy of the estimates.



GIS conference in Kansas City

The Mid-West/Great Lakes ARC/INFO Users Group Conference will be held at the Park Place Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri, November 4-5, 1999. The conference will focus on the application of the Environmental Systems Research Institute's (ESRI) suite of geographic information systems (GIS) software, with an emphasis on technical solutions and problem solving. The conference will include technical sessions with practical demonstrations of the latest ESRI software, workshop sessions that delve into one particular aspect of GIS, and user sessions that demonstrate how ESRI software can be used to solve challenges in the fields of address matching, local government parcel mapping and zoning, crime analysis, 911 emergency dispatch, terrain analysis, spatial data on the World Wide Web, and other topics.

For registration material, call 217-333-2882 or send e-mail to nmulvany@uiuc.edu. For program information, call Stephen Marsh at 816-333-8787 or send e-mail to smarsh@burnsmcd.com.

Missouri State Library
P.O. Box 387
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0387

Non-Profit
U.S. Postage
PAID
Jefferson City, MO
PERMIT NO. 10

Vital uses for census data

1. Reapportionment of seats in the United States House of Representatives and seats in state legislatures
2. Determining federal, state, and local district lines
3. Distributing over \$180 billion in federal funds (using information in the *Consolidated Federal Funds Report*, it is estimated that Missouri lost approximately \$685 per year in federal funding for each person not counted in the 1990 census)
4. Distribution of state funds
5. Making decisions and planning budgets at all levels of government
6. Attracting new businesses to states and local areas
7. Forecasting future transportation needs
8. Planning for hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, and other health services
9. Forecasting future housing needs
10. Directing funds for services in impoverished populations
11. Designing public safety strategies
12. Rural development
13. Analyzing local trends
14. Urban planning
15. Land use planning
16. Estimating numbers of people displaced by natural disasters
17. Aid in rescue and recovery of disaster victims
18. Developing assistance programs for Native Americans
19. Location of utilities
20. Environmental research
21. Genealogical research (after the 72-year embargo on individual census data is lifted)
22. Historical research
23. Creating maps for 911 and other emergency response systems
24. Delivering goods and services to local markets
25. Designing facilities for people with disabilities, the aged, and children
26. Product planning
27. Spotting trends in economic status of the nation
28. Investment and financial planning
29. Publication of U.S. economic and statistical reports
30. Scientific research
31. Developing detailed maps for government and business
32. Proof of age, relationship, or residence
33. Medical research
34. Media planning and research
35. Evidence in litigation involving land use, voting rights, and equal opportunity
36. Drawing school district boundaries
37. Analyzing commuting patterns
38. Planning health and educational programs for people with disabilities
39. Establishing fair rents and fair lending practices
40. Providing services to children and adults who are not fluent in the English language

For information about local census data and/or Census 2000, contact the Missouri State Census Data Center at the State Library, Office of the Secretary of State (toll-free in Missouri at 800-325-0131, ext. 10, or 573-526-7648) or the Census Bureau's Kansas City Regional Office at 816-801-2020.

Special thanks to Rex Campbell at the Department of Rural Sociology at the University of Missouri-Columbia and Carolyn Keating at East-West Gateway Coordinating Council in St. Louis for providing the regional maps (showing population change by county in this century) that appeared in the Spring 1999 issue of *Missouri Census Update*.